Did Moses exist? Egyptians kept meticulous records and histories and there is no mention at all of Moses or the Hebrew departure through the parted river.

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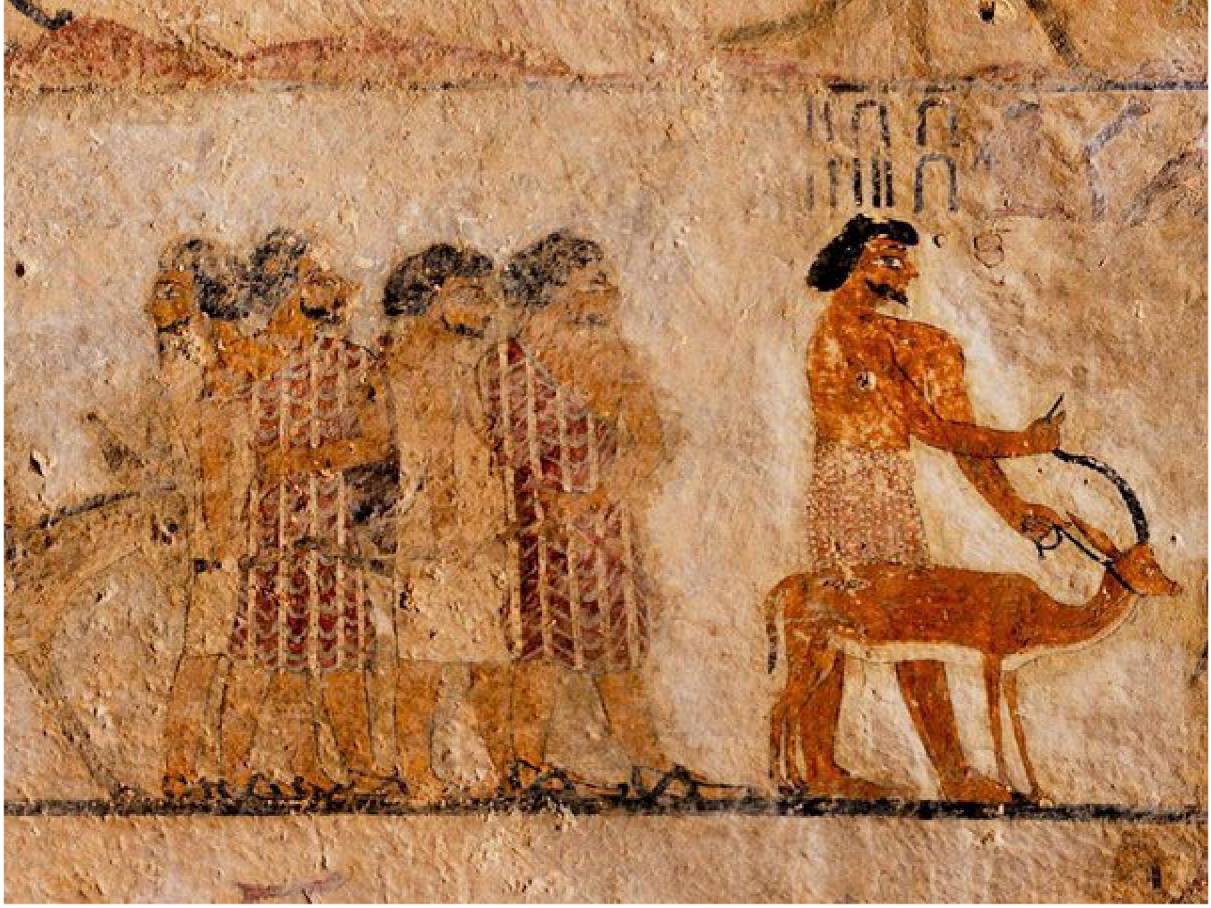
Josephus delt with this subject by saying Israel was called by the Egyptains the Hycsos (Hyksos) who by the way left Eygpt and moved to Palestine.

in his book Against Apion.1.14 stated (“This whole nation was styled Hycsos--that is, shepherd-kings: for the first syllable, Hyc, according to the sacred dialect, denotes a king, as is Sos a shepherd, but this according to the ordinary dialect; and of these is compounded Hycsos. But some say that these people were Arabians." (83) Now, in another copy it is said that this word does not denote Kings but, on the contrary, denotes Captive Shepherds, and this on account of the particle Hyc; for that Hyc, with the aspiration, in the Egyptian tongue again denotes Shepherds, and that expressly also: and this to me seems the more probable opinion, and more agreeable to ancient history. (84) [BUT MANETHO GOES ON:] "These people, whom we have before named kings and called shepherds also, and their descendants," as he says, "kept possession of Egypt five hundred and eleven years." (85) After these, he says, "That the kings of Thebais and of the other parts of Egypt made an insurrection against the shepherds, and that there a terrible and long war was made between them." (86) He says farther, "That under a king, whose name was Alisphragmuthosis, the shepherds were subdued by him, and were indeed driven out of other parts of Egypt, but were shut up in a place that contained ten thousand acres: this place was named Avaris." (87) Manetho says, "That the shepherds built a wall round all this place, which was a large and strong wall, and this in order to keep all their possessions and their prey within a place of strength; (88) but that Thummosis, the son of Alisphragmuthosis, made an attempt to take them by force and by a siege, with four hundred and eighty thousand men to lie round about them; but that, upon his despair of taking the place by that siege, **they came to a composition with them that they should leave Egypt, and go, without any harm to be done them, whithersoever they would; (89) and that, after this composition was made, they went away with their whole families and effects, not fewer in number than two hundred and forty thousand, and took their journey from Egypt, through the wilderness, for Syria; (90) but that, as they were in fear of the Assyrians, who had then the dominion over Asia, they built a city in that country which is now called Judea, and that large enough to contain this great number of men, and called it Jerusalem."** (91) Now Manetho, in anther book of his, says, "That this nation, thus called Shepherds, were also called Captives, in their sacred books." And this account of his is the truth: for feeding of sheep was the employment of our forefathers in the most ancient ages; and as they led such a wandering life in feeding sheep, they were called Shepherds. (92) **Nor was it without reason that they were called Captives by the Egyptians, since one of our ancestors, Joseph, told the king of Egypt that he was a captive, and afterwards sent for his brethren into Egypt by the king's permission; but as for these matters, I shall make a more exact inquiry about them elsewhere.Apion.1.16 (103) This is Manetho's account**; **and evident it is from the number of years by him set down belonging to this interval if they be summed up together, that these shepherds, as they are here called, who were no other than our forefathers, were delivered out of Egypt, and came thence**, and inhabited this country three hundred and ninety-three years before Danaus came to Argos; although the Argives look upon him as their most ancient king. (104) Manetho, therefore, bears this testimony to two points of the greatest consequence to our purpose, and those from the Egyptian records themselves. In the first place, that we came out of another country into Egypt; and that withal our deliverance out of it was so ancient in time, as to have preceded the siege of Troy almost a thousand years; (105) but then, as to those things which Manetho adds, not from the Egyptian records, but, as he confesses himself, from some stories of an uncertain original, I will disprove them hereafter particularly, and shall demonstrate that they are no better than incredible fables.”)

Though scholars states the time when the Hycsos came to Egypt was from 1630–1523 BC and they believe them to be the Hittites because how they looked but what are there reasons to believe that by a drawing or by records .Not records but drawings.



It is sure they didn't look like Egyptians but they didn't look like Hittites either

Look at this ancient stutue and drawings of a Hittites

Stele of the scribe arhunpijas - Anatolia

I don't think they looked like Hittites but Jews and I believe Josephus to be right . He was very close to ancient records that we do not have in our days .

Try to prove me wrong , it won't change my mind. I am qouting a ancient record as well and by photos of archaeology sources I don't see thier conclusion.

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